Table 24. PAD District 5 - Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-April 2023 (Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Supply						Disposition			
Commodity	Field Production	Biofuels Plant Net Production	Refinery and Blender Net Production	Imports (PADD of Entry) <sup>1</sup>	Net Receipts <sup>2</sup>	Adjust- ments <sup>3</sup>	Stock Change <sup>4</sup>	Refinery and Blender Net Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied <sup>5</sup>
Crude Oil	755			1,205	106	20	35	2,042	9	o
Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids	69	0	41	55	36		-8	81	59	68
Natural Gas Liquids	69	0	36	55	36		-9	81	59	64
Ethane	0		_	_	_		-		_	0
Propane	7		28	37	15		-7		34	60
Normal Butane	19	_	5	18	17		-3	25	25	12
Isobutane	7 35	0	4	0	4		1 0	23 33	0	-9 1
Natural Gasoline Refinery Olefins		U	5	_	_		0		'	5
Ethylene				_			0			
Propylene			6	_	_		0			6
Normal Butylene			-1	_	_		0			-1
Isobutylene			_	_	_		0			C
Other Liquids		37		123	307	3	2	386	22	59
Hydrogen/Biofuels/Other Hydrocarbons		37		23	164	53	3	212	9	54
Hydrogen				_		41		41		C
Biofuels (including Fuel Ethanol)		37		23	164	11	3	170	9	54
Fuel Ethanol		3		_	135	11	-3	145	7	0
Biofuels (excluding Fuel Ethanol) <sup>6</sup>		34		23	29		6	26	2	54
Other Hydrocarbons				47	-1		- 15	- 17	8	5
Unfinished Oils		 0		53	144	 -49	-16	157	6	
Reformulated		0		6	54	-43	-17	84	0	0
Conventional		0		46	90	-57	-17	73	6	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp				-	-		-	-	_	-
Finished Petroleum Products		2	2,630	147	60	38	-7		298	2,586
Finished Motor Gasoline		2	1,417	22	3	38	-2		29	1,455
Reformulated		_ 2	990	22	3	-2	0		_	988
Conventional		2	427 0	0	3	40	-2 -1		29	467
Finished Aviation Gasoline  Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel		0	410	89	7		2		25	480
Kerosene		0	410	09			0		25	400
Distillate Fuel Oil		0	449	11	36		-8		94	409
15 ppm sulfur and under		ő	425	11	36		-7		77	402
Greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur		_	10		_		0		4	5
Greater than 500 ppm sulfur		_	14	_	_		-1		13	2
Residual Fuel Oil			69	17	_		-6		28	64
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur			2	5	-		3		NA	NA.
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur			21	12	_		-1		NA	NA
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur			46	0	_		-9		NA	NA
Petrochemical Feedstocks			1	1	-		_		0	2
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use			_	1	_		_			1
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use			1	_	_		_		0	1
Special Naphthas			1	1	_		0		_	2
Lubricants			13		-1		2		6	5
Waxes Petroleum Coke			121	0	_ 1		-1		115	0 8
Petroleum Coke			94	_	1		-1		115	-19
Catalyst			27							27
Asphalt and Road Oil			23	4	15		7		1	34
Still Gas			112							112
Miscellaneous Products			13	_	-		0		0	13
Tatal			0.0=4	4 ====				0.540	000	
Total	824	38	2,671	1,529	509	62	21	2,510	389	2,713

<sup>=</sup> Not Applicable

No Data Reported.Not Available.

Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

Net receipts equal gross receipts minus gross shipments by pipeline, tanker, and barge. Receipts and shipments by rail are included for crude oil, propane, normal butane, isobutane, propylene, ethanol, biodiesel, marketable petroleum coke, and asphalt and road oil.

Includes an adjustment for crude oil project to a little of the crude oil propane, normal butane, isobutane, propylene, ethanol, biodiesel, marketable petroleum coke, and asphalt and road oil.

<sup>3</sup> Includes an adjustment for crude oil, previously referred to as 'Unaccounted For Crude Oil.' Also included is an adjustment for hydrogen, motor gasoline blending components, and fuel ethanol. See Appendix B, Note 2C for a detailed explanation of these adjustments.

A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks. Stock change for crude oil excludes lease stocks beginning with January 2005 (see explanatory notes). Product supplied is equal to field production, plus biofuels plant net production, plus refinery and blender net production, plus imports, plus net receipts, plus adjustments, minus stock change, minus refinery and blender net inputs, minus exports.

Classification of the control of the from State conservation agencies, U.S. Department of Interior, and the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management. Export data from the U.S. Census Bureau and EIA estimates. Rail net receipts estimates based on EIA analysis of data from the Surface Transportation Board and other information.